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An Essay Read Before the Stranmer Meeting of the State Grange at Anderson, S. C., on the 9th of August 1877, by Col. R. M. Sims, of Columbia, S. C.

There are many reasons, growing out of our natural resources and our political and social condition, that require and demand a greater diversity in our industries. In the rural districts we need variety of employment and relief from the fatigue and dreariness of the one routine of daily physical labor; in our cities and towns we need the energy and enterprise that grows out of active and varied cultivation of the soil and the development of water power. The effect of diversifying our employments will be to make occupations for every one. It will make good workers out of many who are now idle, and who either cannot find employment or do not find congenial employment. By giving variety we add intelligence and dignity to labor, and lighten the burden and elevate the character of those who do the rough work; we encourage better habits and cultivate a higher order of testes; we learn to appreciate the relations of cause to effect, of climate and soil to production, and of higher order of testes; we learn to appreciate the relations of cause to effect, of climate and soil to production, and of education and industry to happiness and substantial comfort. Manufacturing, stock raising, fruit culture, bee keeping and poultry and fish raising commend themselves to us as both practicable and profitable, either as independent occupations or to be pursued in conjunction with farming. Of fruit growing we are very ignorant. Our apology for this ignorance is the aggravated subjugation of the last twelve years. Our congratulation is that we have lived through it. Now that an era of peace and honest government has come, we should "take the current as it serves" to increase the value and variety of our products, and value and variety of our products, and to diversify our employments and indus-tries, so as to combine and develop the means at our hand for the improvement

and elevation of our people and State.

Let each person thoughtfully solve the problem as to what is his best interest. In this let him consider his location and soil, his means and his tastes as factors In this let him consider his location and soil, his means and his tastes as factors to produce the highest degree of intelligence, refinement, respectability and comfort. Having selected his industries, let him go intelligently and energetically to work to understand how to succeed. There has been so much prejudice against books and book farming by a class that it has become ridiculous, and fortunately has nearly worn out itself and its followers. There is much good sense and practical wisdom contained in books, as there is often much nonsense and frivolity; and it is not creditable to the intelligence of a man to say that he cannot learn valuable lessons from books, or that he is injured by reading them. If you undertake fruit raising with some intelligence, whether you get it from books, from your neighbors or from your own observation, your labor will be very much easier and your chances of success proportionately greater. Without it your chances of failure are multiplied. There are books that are standard authorities upon fruit growing, and there are numerous men and fruit growers who are intelligent, honest and trustworthy. If you consult them and profit by their directions, you will succeed; if, on the contrary, you grope for years in ignorance and inexperience, and consult only with the tree peddleis who bring to your door trifling trees at enormous prices, you will either become disgusted and cease to make efforts to raise fruits, or you will succeed only after years of successive failures.

You have in horticulture an industry

You have in horticulture an industry older than agriculture. You have the experience and observation of intelligent men of all ages and from all parts of the world; but you have what is more useful to you, the experience and wisdom of the most honest and honorable horticulturists of the United States and of your sister States, Georgia and North Carolina; this experience is in books and in monthly and weekly periodicals and in month-ly and weekly periodicals and in reports of the proceedings of horticultural socie-ties. These reports are reviewed and corrected and added to biennially by the American Pomological Society, each State being required to report through the chairman of its fout committee as to State being required to report through the chairman of its fruit committee as to varieties, soil and climate, and semi-annually by the Georgia Horticultural Society, each section of the State being represented in the discussions. You have a gentleman living less than a hundred miles from here and in sight of the borders of your State, whose name is a synonym of honor and integrity, and whose high intelligence upon fruit culture is authority in England, France, Germany and wherever Angle-Saxon civilization exists. You have living in the modest town of Chester, in this State, a gentleman whose labors in the perfection of our fruits by hybridization are better known and appreciated in Australia to-day than may whose labors in the perfection of our fruits by hybridization are better known and appreciated in Australia to-day than they are here. You have just at hand every facility to become intelligent in frait growing, and you have in your climate and soil and in its variety and capacity to produce almost every kind of fruit the greatest inducement to become so. You have, besides, the attraction that fruit growing presents as an occupation in being refining, elevating, healthful, invigorating and profitable. Besides, you have not a great deal to learn to be able to succeed, and you will learn it so easily and so pleasantly if you take an interest in it that it will become directly a pleasant recreation. You must first learn the kind of fruit that suits your climate, soil and location; then what varieties and the time of their ripening are best suited to your climate, soil and location, considering their value for home and for market. Nearly every kind of fruit that grows in the north temperate zone may be grown somewhere in South Outclims. Committee, bankens—may be oranges, lemons, lises, bankens—may be

Carolina. Semi-tropical fruits—as oranges, lemons, lines, bananas—may be raised along the Southern Atlantic coast; peaches and grapes grow well on the coast besides. From the coast to the great falls in the rivers nearly all of our ative fruits improve in their character; in this region the scuppernong grape is most prolific and excellent. In the middin country the peach the spale the nost prolific and excellent. In the mid-die country the peach, the apple, the pear, the grape and the plum grow to great perfection; in the Piedmont region the apple and the grape doubless do far better than in the middle and lower country. The pear is so subject to blight, and the intelligence and resources of hor-ticulturists and scientists having failed to find a presentative or remody for it; it to find a preventative or remedy for it, it is with fear and trembling that we plant is with fear and trembling that we plant a pear orehard anywhere. The Duchess grows best on dwarf stock and is least liable to blight, and it is one of our largest and best pears. I would say that the great staple fruit crops for the lower country would be fgs, grapes, peaches and pears; for the middle country grapes, peaches, figs, pears, apples; for the Piedmont country apples, grapes, pears, peaches. Of small fruits, the strawberry will grow well in each section; the raspberry well in the middle and upper sections. As to varieties, we have an intelligent guide in the recommendations of the American Pomological Society, and a better still in the recommendations of the Georgia Horticultural Society. But to make fruit growing easy,





BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

ome Personal Reminiscences of a

Letter to the New York Withman

ness of this fight, but did not take part in it, being at the time on board a French tug. He says that Admiral Semmes

tug. He says that Admiral Semmes made a great mistake in going out of Cherbourg to meet the Kearsarge at all He said the immediate cause of his going out was a threat of Winslow to go into the the United States flag flying

out was a threat or Winslow to go into port with the United States flag flying over the inverted Confederate flag, and to sail around the Alabama as an insult. Semmes sent back word that if he would not do that he would go out and fight him. The Alabama had been at sea two

him. The Alabama had been as sen two years, and her copper hung in "elbows" all over her bottom, which was also very then in good condition she

VOL. XIII---NO. 9.

successful and permanent, we should have a horticultural society in the State, with subordinate ones in the counties. It is only by the means of meeting together and exhibiting fruit and discussing its merits in the different sections of the State that we can be able to adopt a proper nomenclature and a proper list of fruit for each section. This is essential, and it involves a knowledge of the adaptability of the various fruits that grow in our State, not only to the different sections strictly, but also to locations and to particular local influences of each.—There is no better guide to the beginner in selecting varieties than the published lists carefully prepared by the American Pomological Society and the Georgia Horticultural Society. The Georgia Horticultural Society recommend the following fruits for the mountain region of Georgia, corresponding very nearly in latitude, soil and climate to the mountain region of South Carolina: PRUNING.

to the mountain region of South Carolina:

Apples.—Red Astracan, Buff, Carter's Blue, Carolina Watson, Cullasaga, Chattahoochee, Camak Sweet, Disharoon, Early Harvest, Early Red Margaret, Equinetelee, Etawah, Farrar's Summer, Guines Golden Pippin, Horse, Hocket's Eweet, Horn, Hoover, Julian, Kittageakee, Kentucky Red Streak, Mangum, Never Fails, Nickajak, Romanite, Shockley, Stevenson's Winter, Webb's Winter, White Winter Parnin, Yates.

Peaches.—Amsden, Austin's Bustion's Oct., Baldwin's Late, Chinese, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Darley, Early Tillotson, Early Newington, Eaton's Golden, George, Heath White, Lemon Cling, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Freestone, Old Mixon Clingstone, Piquet's, President Church, Rivers', Pucelle de Malines, Stump the World, Susquehannah, Thurber, Tuskens.

Pears.—Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Easter, Beurre Giffart, Beurre Superfine, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Howell, Josephine de Marlines, Onandaga, St. Michael's Archangel, Winter Nelis.

Raspberries.—Belle Magnifique, Black Heart, (Werder's,) Early Richmond, May Duke, Bauman's May.

Grapes.—Delaware, Concord, Goethe, Ives, Norton's Virginia, Perkins' Scuppernong, Merimack. Best for market—Ives, Delaware Hartford, Wilder, Diana, Perkins, Best for wine—Jacques, Lenoir, Clinton, Concord, Ives, Norton's Virginia.

Plums for all Sections (not destroyed by Camelia) the mountain region of South Caro-

Plums for all Sections (not destroyed by Curcutio.)—De Caraduec, Wild Goose, Newman's. Strawberries for all Sections .- Wilson's

Apples.—Red Astracan, Buncombe, Black Warrior, Caroline Greening, Chattahoochee, Early Harvest, Early Red Margaret, Equinetclee, Etawah, Farras's Summer, Gravenstein, Hames' Seedling, 'Iomony, Horse, Hockett's Sweet, Kittageskee, Manma, Mangum, Maverick Sweet, Moultrie, Never Fails, Red June, Rhodes' Orange, Schockley, Summer Cheese, Summer Queen, Stevenson's Winter, Sweet Bough, Taunton, Yates, Yopp's Favorite.

Winter, Sweet Bough, Taunton, Yates, Yopp's Favorite.

Peaches.—Alexander, Amsden, Amelia, Austin, Barnard, Baldwin's Late, Chinese, Crawford's Early, Darly, Early Tillotson, Early York, Eaton's Golden, Fleitas St. John, Foster, Grosse Mignon, Great Eastern, Hale's Heath White, Indian Blood Freestone, Indian Blood Cliogstone, Late Rareripe Stephen's, Lemon Cling, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Freestone, Old Mixon Clingstone, President, President Church, Princess of Wales, Rivers', Pecelle de Malines, Susquehannah, Tuskena.

Pears .- Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Beurre Giffart, Beurre Superfine, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete, Duchess, Howell, Lawrence, St. Michael Archangel, Scokle,

Strawberries.—Longworth's Prolific, Seth Boyden, Wilson's Albany. Raspberries.—Imperial Red Cane. Multerries.—Downing's Hicks' (for

poultry.) Grapes.—Devereux, Clinton, Concord Delaware, Diana, Goethe, Hartford, Ives Norton's Virginia, Scuppernong, Merri-Figs.—Early Lemon, Celestial, Brown Turkey, Green Ischia.

Cherries .- Gov. Wood. BEST FOR COAST REGION.

Apples.—Red Astracan, Early Harvest, Early Red Margaret, Etowah, Family, Nantahalec, Red June. Cherries are worthless in this region. Peaches.—Alexander, Amsden, Amelia, Hale's Early, Plountain Rose, Old Mixon Clingstone

Clingstone, Bivers'.

Mulberries,—Downing's Hicks' (pre

Pears.—Bartlett, Duchess, St. Michael Archangel, Lecoute. Strawberries.—Wilson's Albany. Figs.—Brunswick, Black Genoa, Celes-tial, Brown Turkey, Green Ischia, Lemon,

Neril.

Grapes.—Concord, Delaware, Flowers, Ives', Lenoir, Norton's Virginia, Scuppernong, Thomas', Warren.

Plant in November or December one year old healthy trees. By no means plant scions and stubs from the orchard and fence corners; they are short lived, unhealthy and are continually putting up suckers. Plant the seed from well ripened and healthy fruit, and bud or graft on this stock; or buy your trees from a reliable nurseryman. Lay off your land by cross furrows with a plow ifteen to eighteen feet apart for standard pears and peaches, and twenty feet apart for apples. Dig the holes at the intersection of the furrows three feet wide and fifteen inches deep; before setting section of the furrows three feet wide and fifteen inches deep; before setting the tree put in the bottom some of the ton soil. Set the tree erect in the middle of the hole and fill up with the top soil, packing the dirt well around the roots and leaving the tree buried about half an inch deeper than it grew in the nursery and standing in the centre of a slightly depressed basin. If you are planting one year old trees, cut every limb off, and if a peach, plum, cherry or apricot, cut the stem off the height of your knee from the ground: if an apple your knee from the ground; if an apple or standard pear, cut the stem off two and a half feet above the ground. If you are planting older trees trim in the limbs and trim off the leader, leaving the lower limbs the lowers.

limbs the longest. CULTIVATION.

Pirrt the land in cotton, peas or potatoes for several years, manuring the crops well each year, gradually leaving a space not plowed around the trees as they graw older. You cannot plow too they graw older. You cannot nlow too close to peach trees, if you do not plow too deep and do not injure them by skinning the body or limbs. The after culture of the orchard should be close but shallow plowing; once in mid winter across the summer plowing and throwing the dirt from the trees, and two or three plowings caring the spring and summer, throwing the dirt to the trees. As soon as frosts are over manure your trees by

under the trees. A spading fork can be used here to great advantage. The first of May hill the dirt up to the peach trees and destroy any egeria that may be near the roots. In November go over this again and scrape this dirt away well, leaving the coilar of the trees entirely exposed and destroy all egeria. Never sow small grain of any kind in an orchard. Keep hogs in it after fruit ripens; they eat the wormy fruit and thereby atop the reproduction of the cureulia, so destructive to stone fruits. It is often well to sow broadcast cow pess at the first plowing in May, to be turned under at the second plowing in July.

PRUNING.

PRUNING.

Prune whenever your trees need it, and you have a sharp knife. Don't allow an excessive and ugly growth to continue so long as to require a hatchet or saw. Start your trees right, male them head low to the ground, trim them so as to assume a well-balanced head and a pyramidal form, and they will not grow oncsided, bend over or require a stake.— Make the branches shade the body of the tree so as not to allow the stem to be exposed to the sun, nor allow any one limb to outgrow the others. Avoid having a double leader and a distinct fork or crotch in the tree.

GATHERING AND SHIPPING.

Gather early in the morning whilst the fruit is cool. Never gather it for market when it is wet. Pick the fruit from the tree carefully with the hand; do not bruise it by throwing it into the baskets nor by pressing the thumb nail into it. Pack in boxes holding one-third to one-half of a bushel, remembering that 2,156 cubic inches make a bushel; you can easily regulate the size. The neatest and best boxes for shipping are twenty-two inches long and have octagonal ends, (with a corresponding middle piece,) the axes of which are 9x51 inches. The most successful shippers in Georgia pack in live mess or cotton, the fruit touching literally. These boxes bring from \$2 to \$4 in New York, according to the quality of the fruit and its condition upon arrival. It coets from any point on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad three cents per pound (express) to deliver peaches in New York. A bushel crate filled with peaches weighs fifty pounds. The secret of packing is to pack as tightly as possible so as to leave no room for joetling. To succeed in selling send to an honest dealer, in good condition; make small, neat, light and strong crates. The crates will cost from eight to twelve cents, according to size and care in making them. I use three-quarters thick and six inches wide plank for ends and middle piece and sawed plastering faths for all the side. I have shipped with satisfaction to J. R. Hel-frich, New York; Burbage & Co., Philadelphia; W. G. Dandridge & Co., Eichmond, and W. M. Hale, Charleston.

Surprive Fruit.

A serious question to solve and too ex-GATHERING AND SHIPPING

SURPLUS PRUIT. A serious question to solve and too extensive to discuss in this paper is the utilization of our surplus fruits, domestic and wild. The appearance now is that the process of evaporating fruit by patented evaporators as practiced extensively and successfully in New Jersey and Delaware will prove most economical and remunerative. The great enemials to fruit trees are cows, sheep and goas; keep them out of the orchard at all times and seasons. When you plantan orchard instill at the same time in your heart some fondness for its beauty and growth, and hops for its success. As no one can manage children without first loving them, so no one is apt to succeed in A serious question to solve and too exhange children without all them, so no one is ant to succeed in horticulture or floriculture without a fondness for it. "Even a heart full of love sometimes has to make room for a great deal of sorrow over blunders and failures."

A GUARDED ENDORSEMENT. How the Pennsylvania Republicans Ex press Themselves About Hayes.

HARRISHURG, PA., Sep. 5.

The committee on resolutions in the State Republican Convention reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize and respect the difference of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes towards the South, we are heartily in accord in honoring the principle motives which have guided him, and in hoping that the results of this policy will be peace, good will, and the complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country, and to the efforts of his Administration to carry into effect the principles of HARRISBURG, PA., Sep. 5. n to carry into effect the principles of pledge our hearty and cordial sup

The next resclution arraigns the Democratic party for its abuse of the Electoral Commission. The third resolution calls upon members of the State and National Legislatures to assist the return of prosperity to the country by adopting such measures as will conduce to that end. The fourth and fifth resolutions oppose any grant of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one person, and also oppose the reissue of patents by act of Congress, 6th. That the long and successful existence, under the laws of Congress, of the double-coin standard, warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a ver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1798, and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during the eighty years of our National existence, thus preserving the evulity of the commercial value of the saver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation. The seventh s. ver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation. The seventh resolution endorses the administration of Governor Hartrand. Seth. We are in favor of law and against lawlessness and anarchy with all their attendant horrors and crimes. Eo al rights in making laws impose equal duties in obeying them when made, and we tender our hearty thanks to Governor Hartrandt and the officers and soldiers of his command for the prompt, and we hope, the effectual suppression of the lawless disturbances which recently occurred in this State. 9th. That we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investments, and of labor to determine the value of its services. That we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of value or 10 services. That we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of either, and we assert it as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights within the just limitation of the law, and that any attempt to coerce either by unlawful means should be promptly repressed by such lawful authorities as the existency dome. exigency demands. The remaining resolutions, except the eleventh, which favors a protective tariff, relate entirely to State affairs.

- "Is this the place," she asked, as she wandered down on the barren sands, "where a young lady—a beautiful young lady—fell into the water last season, and throwing the dirt to the trees. As soon as frosts are over manure your trees by a gallant young n.an, seattering broadcast wood ashes and lime or phosphate of lime and potash under the trees as far as the limbs extend and give immediately the first spring plowing.

Grass and weeds should be kept from safety a cautual young n.an, but I don't know how to Grass and weeds should be kept from safety. The line between that kind of service and piracy was so narrow, that was on narrow, that but for the strictest discipline the crew that "every time she goes to shut the front gate, then id rusty hinges creak?"

The old lady is satisfied, so is the "young one" and saids the oil can used on the sewing machine to keep her innocent was burned. If the cargo belonged to ping the "aqueaking."

foreigners, the captain was made to aign a bond for the value of the vessel. No officer or member of the crew of the Alabama, was allowed to take any article from a prize, The gentleman who describes this service says that he was once very severely punished by the captain of the Georgia for taking from the cabin of a vessel that was captured a sewing bird, worth only a few cents.

By a law of the Confederate Congress, the officers and crew of the Alabama were to receive from the Confederate Government one-half the value of all Americas vessels destroyed, and the whole value of all that were bonded, but their claims were, of course, never paid.

Washington, August 31.

A gentleman who during the was served for a short time on board the Confederate steamer Alabama, and afterwards on the Georgia, which cruised in company with the Alabama, is now in Washington, and relates some interesting reminiscences of the late Admiral Semmes. The last vessel of the United States navy which Semmes commanded was the Somers. This was the frigate upon which, previous to his command of it, two young midshipmen, one of them a son of the then scoretary of the navy, were hanged by McKenzie Slidell for mutiny. Bemmes commanded her during the Mexican War, and while at Vera Cruz she was capsized in a squall. The loss of this vessel was a source of much satisfaction to all officers of the navy at that time. She was very unpopular, on account of the superstitions which existed in regard to her; the men were constantly deserting, and officers were unwilling to be assigned to duty on her. After this, Admiral Semmes entered the practice of the law in Cincinnati, and was there at the time the war broke out.

Going South, he tendered his services America vessels destroyed, and the whole value of all that were bonded, but their claims were, of course, never paid. The reason why prizes were destroyed was that the Alabama was not allowed to take vessels which she captured into the ports of any foreign country to be condemmed. The officers and crews of all captured vessels were very kindly treated while on board the Alabama. During the day half of them were allowed to be on deck at all times, mingling with the crew, while the remainder were kept below. At night all of them, of course, were confined. The officers and crews of captured vessels were also allowed to take with them all of their private property, but none of that belonging to the vessel.

The gentleman already referred to says that a very erroneous idea prevails in the North that the crew of the Alabama was composed of English and Southern men. On the other hand, during the most of the time they were almost exclusively Yankee sailors from captured vessels. In some instances the entire crews of whalers desired to enlist under Admiral Semmes. The Admiral was accustomed to tell them that the United States would hang them all if they were caucht but

Going South, he tendered his services to the Confederacy, and first commanded the Sumter, which, after a short cruise, was blockaded in Gibraltar, abandoned and afterwards sold. The service on the the Sumter, which, after a short cruise, was blockaded in Gibraltar, abandoned and afterwards sold. The service on the Alabama was a very exciting one. She was always either chasing other vessels or being chased hereelf, and the life that was led by her officers and crew was very attractive to those who liked adventure.

The Alabama had only two engagements with United States vessels of war; the first with the Hatteras, off Galveston, and the second with the Kearsarge, in which she was worsted. The officer already referred to describes he tactice empioyed by Semmes off Galveston as very "sharp." About 4 o'clock one afternoon, he steamed up in sight of the blockading fleet, carrying the British flag. He then turned about and began to sail away, burning bituminous coal, and making an immense cloud of smoke, his object being to create the impression in the Federal fleet that he was a blockade-runner, making the best time possible to get beyond their reach. Admiral Semmes expected that the Federal commander would send after him his fastest vessel, and that this would be one of the lightest in the fleet. In this conjecture he was not mistaken, for the Hatteras was dispatched to overtake and capture him. One of the larger vessels would have been more than a match for the Alabama. When she came alongside of the Alabama the captain of the Hatteras hailed her, but for a time received no answer; when at length he ordered her to lie to and give an account of herself, or he would fire into her. Semmes hauled down the British Alag and threw out the Confederate flag, which was aiready at the peak, tied up in a bundle with small ropes. Then shouting defantly, "This is the Confederate steamer Alabama," he opened fire. The battle that ensued was a very brief one, lasting only about twelve minutes, but at the end of this time the Hatteras was sunk. The gentleman who describes the fight says that the water.

The circunstances of the fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama are too

whalers desired to enlist under Admiral Semmes. The Admiral was accustomed to tell them that the United States would hang them all if they were caught, but the reply generally was that they did not care, they would take the chances of that. When the Georgia ran the blockade at New Orleans, an officer, who was on board of her, says she had only nine Southern men on board, and the remainder of her crew, of between fifty and sixty, was made up almost entirely of Yankee sailors.

The saw's gentleman tells an amusing anecdote to Semmes's experience in the port of Bahia, in Brazil. He sent an officer to inform the Governor of his intention of leaving, but the Governor was unwilling to give his consent, and replied that according to the regulations of the port, vessels were not allowed to leave after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The captain of a little Portuguese man-of-war which was in the harbor volunteered his services to prevent the departure of the which was in the harbor volunteered his services to prevent the departure of the Alabama. When Semmes was informed of this he was greatly excited. "He does, does he?" he exclaimed, as he paced up and down the deck. "D——u him, I'll spoil his paint for him." Shortly after, the Alabama weighed her anchor and got under way. Sailing around very close to the little Portuguese man-of-war, she saluted her flag with twenty-one guns, and when the smoke cleared away the Portuguese vessel, which was painted white, was as black as a collier. There was no interference with sailing of the Alabama.

When in Mobile, in 1874, I formed the

with small ropes. Then shouting defiantly, "This is the Confederate steamer Alabama," he opened fire. The battle that ensued was a very brief one, lasting only about twelve minutes, but at the end of this time the Hatteras was sunk. The gentleman who describes the fight says that the officers and crew of the Hatteras fought most gallantly, and did not abandon her until her guns were level with the water.

The circumstance of the fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama are too well known to need repetition. The gentleman already referred to was a witness of this fight, but did not take part perial, which, with his overhanging eye-hrows, gave to him rather a ferocious as-pect. He was was dressed in loose, light costume, and his wide pantaloons did not hide the fact that he was very bow-legged. In conversation he was courte-ous and pleasing. I do not think the Admiral was very successful as a lawyer. Gentlemen who practiced at the bar with him in Mobile told me that, while in private he was very genial in his inter-course with lawyers, in court, and in the transaction of business generally, he displayed too much of the imperious quarter-deck demeanor to make him pop-ular. erial, which, with his overhanging eye-

all over her bottom, which was also very dirty. When in good condition she could sail twelve or fourteen knots an hour, but at that time she could not have made ever six knots at the best. Besides this, the powder that she used was some that had been condemned by the British government, and to make it still worse, a portion of the condensing apparatus of the vessel used for producing water, was in contact with her magazine, so that much of her powder was wet. The result was that the heaviest shells fired by the Alabama failed to perforate the sides of the Kearsarge, and some of them were seen to drop in the water before reaching her enemy, although the vessels were at the time not over three hundred yards apart. How Kindness Was Appendiated.

"Please pull that bell, mister," asked an innocent looking boy, who was standing on the steps of a house on Franklin street above Gerard avenue yesterday morning, of a dandy chap who was passing by. Thinking that the boy resided in the house, and desired to gain admittance thereto, the dandy replied, "Cortainly, sonny." This little act of kindness, thought the dandy, certainly ought to accord him a smile or a "thank you" from the sister, who he had no doubt would answer the bell. It was in the hope of receiving some such recognition that he lingered for a moment. The door was opened by a robust daughter of the Emerald Isle, who carried a broom in her hand. "Phat did yez ring that bell for?" she inquired of the small boy, who had taken a position upon the curbstone. "I didn't ring it; it was that 'ere man," responded the mischlevous little rascal, pointing to the retreating dandy. Bridget started after the latter, and catching up to him gave a whacking blow on the head with the broom, at the same time yelling at the top of her voice, "Annoy dagent people, will yez (another The same gentleman expressed the opinion that Admiral Semmes, in his book describing the cruise of the Alabama, does himself great injustice when he ascribes his failure to disable the he ascribes his failure to disable the Kearsarge to the fact that the latter hung chain cables upon her sides. These cables were only placed upon her bows, and had the powder of the Alabama been in good condition, he expresses it as his opinion that she would have sunk the Kearsarge in spite of all such protection. One of the shells of the Alabama, which lodged in the stern-post of the Kearsarge, but did not explode, is now in this city. If it had exploded, it would undonbtedly have destroyed Winslow's vessel.

Semmes displayed the greatest coolness on the head with the broom, at the same time yelling at the top of her voice, "Annoy decent people, will yez (another crack,) O! ye spalpean, ye." He tried to explain, but it was no use, and finding matters were likely to terminate with serious injury to himself, he took to his heels. Bridget was not disposed to let him escape with so little punishment, and accordingly followed close behind, bringing her broom down upon his already demolished hat whenever an on-Semmes displayed the greatest coolness in the handling of his vessel during the whole of the fight with the Kearsarge, and when the Alabama was about to sink, he was the last man to leave her. A sailor named Marrs, who had shown very great bravery during the combat, and who had picked up a shell from the Kearsarge that fell on the deck of the Alabama and thrown it overboard—it bringing her broom down upon his already demolished hat whenever an opportunity shows itself. It was a lively chase; coal heavers dropped their baskets, hucksters stopped calling out their goods, merchants and people flocked to their doors, and became interested alone in the race. Only by jumping on a street car was the dandy safe from the enraged woman. As he asank down in a sest. Alabama and threwn it overboard-it exploded before it reached the waterexploded before it reached the water—brought a life-preserver to Semmes, and insisted that he should put it on. Semmes refused to do so, and told the sailor that his life was worth as much to him as the Admiral's, and that he must put it on himself. He had in his hand some valuable papers, among them the bonds of a number of ships that had been captured, and these he care to Marre. car was the dandy saie from the enraged woman. As he sank down in a seat, wiped the perspiration from his face, and tried to straighten out his hat, he was heard to mumble between his clenched teeth, "I will give \$5 if some one will show me that boy."—Philadelphia Press. bonds of a number of ships that had been captured, and these he gave to Marra, directing him to save them at all hazards. Subsequently some of the officers and sailors persuaded Semmes to use a life-preserver. Marra was picked up by one of the boats of the Kearsarge, but jumped overboard. He was picked up a second time by another of the Kearsarge's boats and a second time learned into the water.

— It was very careless leaving the parrot in the parlor Sunday evening, but she never thought, anything about the until Mouday morning, when he raised the whole house by making a smacking noise and crying, "Darling Susie, Darling Susie." He kept it up all day, too, and the old folks are much interested in the case.

and a second time leaped into the water, and was finally rescued by a French boat, saving the papers which had been committed to his care.

Semmes was a very strict disciplination. This was especially property. the case.

What can you expect of a Chestnut street girl who will let a Fourth atreet dry goods clerk kiss her at the front gate, and her mother asks her "what kind of a noise was that she heard," she tells her that "cases that the heard," she tells her rian. This was especially necessary in the service in which the Alabama was engaged. The line between that kind of service and piracy was so narrow, that but for the strictest discipline the crew of the Confederate steamer would have been guilty of all

THE SWORD OF JUSTICE. JUDGE REED REVIVES ITS USE, LITERAL-LY AS WELL AS FIGURATIVELY.

AIKEN, S. C., September 3.

The Court of General Sessions convened this morning, his Honor Judge J. P. Reed residing. A large number of citizens were in attendance. Since the retirement of the able and accomplished Maher from the bench little business has been transacted, and as a necessary consequence the docket is heavily crowded. Judge Reed exhibits such a wonderful capacity for the dispatch of business that there is every possibility that he will make a clesn sweep of this immense accumulation of cases. The Judge's charge to the grand jury was very forcible and clear, and mests the cordial approval of all good citizens. He directed special attention to the statutes against vagrancy, gambling and liquor selling without a license. If this matter of vagrancy was oftener looked into by grand juries, the peace and order of every community in the State would be promoted.

The juries, as they originally stood,

severity upon the fact that an important county like Alten should be virtually without a court house, although \$15,000 of the people's money had been squandered in the purchase of the Gregg manifold

He also alfuded to the miserable little building used as a jail, which is insuffi-cient and unsafe as a place of confine-

He called for the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and inquired whether provision had been made for the expenses of the court? Upon being answered in the negative, he expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the practice which has existed under a corrupt state of things, of issuing tickets to jurymen and the other attendants on the court, for which they could realize no money except by disposing of them at twenty-five or fifty cents on the dollar. He thought the expenses of the court was the first matter that should be provided for, and that it was due to the present Reform Government that the expenses of this court should be promptly met, if the money could be found in Alken County. Since the adjournment of court, I am informed that the money will be obtained.

informed that the money tained.

Not only were the juries organized, which was a matter of time in consequence of numerous absentees, but on this, the first day of the term, two important cases have been tried. Henry Sparnick, the heartless thief who stole from the widows and orphans while occupying the honorable position of judge cupying the convicted of from the widows and orphans while occupying the honorable position of judge of probate, was tried and convicted or official misconduct, although absent from the State. This case was tried during Judge Maher's administration, but owing to the fact that one of the jurymen was bribed it resulted in a mistrial. The State was regresented by O. C. Jordan, Esq., who acted by appointment of the Court in the former trial, and Sparnick was defended by Samuel J. Lee, ex-Speaker and ex-Solicitor, and now under indictment himself for matters with which all your readers are familiar. The next case was Hampton Erviz, col-The next case was Hampton Ervin, colored, for murder. Col. Fredcick Gants, the new Solicitor, prosecuted this case, which has been standing on the docket

them as the greatest nuisances about the court, in consequence of their noisy and inscient calls for order, when actually insolent calls for order, when actually they were making more noise than anybody else. This has all been stopped. I was pleased to observe that Judge Reed has re-established one of the old landmarks of our fathers, by requiring the sheriff to wear a sword when escorting him to and from the court. Our people are so much gratified by his vigorous dispatch of business and courteous bearing that they would be glad to retain him as a permanent institution in this circuit; but as this cannot be under the new order of things, we can at least hope that it will be long ere we see the incompetent Judge Wiggin again.

The crops around Aiken of both cotton

State srms, that he has gathered seventy-eight rifies, forty of which have been turned over to the Montmorenci com-pany. He states that there are still

pany. He states that there are still many more to be collected.

The colored people, as a general thing, are working well and behaving in an orderly manner. The best of feeling prevails among all classes of citizens, and would always have been so if it had not been for the accuraced, corrupt, thieving government that we have just got rid of.

Ohio are square and aggressive in de-fending the President's Southern and civil-service reform policy. Garfield, more hesitating and apologetic here, is clearer and sound or on the financial and clearer and sound to the civil-service labor questions. On the civil-service question he seems only to lack the conr-age of his convictions. While evidently question he seems only to lack the centrage of his convictions. While evidently sympathizing with the President's purposes and practically indorsing his policy, he humors the aggrieved politicians by criticising it as going a little too far. Seeing that the reform is alike right and inevitable, he laments that the diseased limb waen't cut off more slowly by piece-meal and tries to retain the favor of the limb wan't cut off more slowly by piecemeal, and tries to retain the favor of the
diagranted politicians without losing the
support of the approving people. All
of which is not very creditable to Gen.
Garfield's independence, if indeed it shall
prove to his political shrewdness.

— "No, ma," she said, "Charles can
never be anything to me more. He can
out this spring in his last fall overcoat;
and oh! ma, if it had only matched my
new dress I wouldn't care so much, but
it doesn't, and we've parted."

Thoughts for September.

If overcome by the heat or lulled into inactivity by the comparative idleness of August, the farmer must now summon new energy, and kindle again the fires of seal. He has linked his material destiny seal. He has linked his material destiny with the eternal movements of nature, where apparent rest does not mean stagnation, but preparation for increased artivity—and now the "latter rains" and the autumnal dews and the sau withdrawing his fiercest heat, all invite him to clothe his fields anew with the green garb of cats, and barley, and rye, and grass, and clover, and lucerne, and vetches, and wheat. Continued, unceasing growth upon a soil is nature's method of guarding sgainst waste through leaching and evaporation—the plant absorbing and holding that which water would be and holding that which water would be would have thrown into the general atmosphere which envelopes the "arth. Leaching is greatly promoted by the copicus and continued rains of winter and spring, hence the greater necessity for picus and continued rains of winter and spring, houce the greater necessity for winter crops to counteract it. But this is not all—if one crop a year on a piece of land pays a certain profit, why may not two cropsaually on the same land pay twice that profit? But it may be asked, does not the soil need rest? Yes, where injudicious cropping (without rotation) or incessant drafts upon it, without restitution, have prevailed; but never, when the reverse is true, and when judicious rotation and regular feeding has been practiced. We may rest assured that the earth will never fail under any circumstances to respond to good, gener-

the State would be promoted.

The juries, as they originally stood, having been enlisted by the Chamberlain officials, were composed of very much the same material with which we have been cursed for the last ten years. But to-day it became necessary to draw fifteen additional names for the petit juries, and three for the grand jury, from extra lists prepared by Jury Commissioner H. D. Buckhalter, and the other Hampton officials, in accordance with z. act passed by the last Legislature, and the difference in the status of jurymen selected was so very perceptible as to be almost startling.

The good clizens of this community were very much gratified to hear the opinion expressed by hi. Honor from the bench that no man was fit to act as a juryman who could neither read nor write. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the future jury commissioners will call upon no citizen to discharge this important duty unless possessed of these simple but indispensable qualifications.

Judge Reed reflected in terms of just severity upon the fact that an important county like Alken should be virtually and the grain and to take every and two crops. Autally on the save land pay twice that profit? But it was be asked, does not the soin need rest? Yes, where injudicious cropping (without rotation) or incessant drafts upon it, without restitution, have prevailed; but never, when the reverse is true, and when judicious cropping (without rotation) or incessant drafts upon it, without restitution, have prevailed; but never, when the reverse is true, and when judicious cropping (without rotation) or incessant drafts upon it, without restitution, have prevailed; but never, when the reverse is true, and when judicious cropping (without rotation) or incessant drafts upon it, without restitution, have prevailed; but never, when the reverse is true, and when judicious cropping (without rotation) or incessant drafts upon it, without restitution, have prevailed; but never fail under any incustion and regular feeding has been practiced. We may rest cold weather sets in. In the cooler portions of the South, it is wise, therefore, to begin seeding down the latter part of August if rrins occur, and to take every chance through September. Thin lands should be that to be too far advanced before it is checked by cold. On very rich land there is danger of sowing too soon (especially oats) with the consequent necessity of having to resort to grazing, to counteract too advanced growth.

Where oats were badly killed last wir ter and too thin to be harvested, another crop may be advantageously grown on the same land without reseeding. Begin at once, by running a brush so as to scatter the seed uniformly over the landthen run turn glows in same direction as brush and bury weeds and oats together—followed with a "drag" or "smoother," and the task is done. If there are any spois where the oats were entirely killed out, sow these before starting the plows. Generally speaking they will be found to be the poorer spots, and it would be wise to manure as well as seed them. If we desire to make fine oat crops, we must ferever abandon the idea that oats can take care of themselves—that they may be sown on land that will make nothir else, and that they do not need manure. On the contrary, no crop cultivated reter and too thin to be harvested, another On the contrary, no crop cultivated responds more promptly to even a modicum of manure—none more sure to get back everything that is put in the soil.

TURNIPS. Hoe and plough these as soon as they will bear it and thin out severely. The turnip completes its growth in a very

less likely to have rain upon it. Every one knows that when the price of cotton The next case was Hampton Ervin, colored, for murder. Col. Fredcick Gant, the new Solistor, prosecuted this case, which has been standing on the docket for three terms. The verdict was guilty of manslaughter.

There is considerable improvement in the order preserved in and about the hall had a seed as a court house. The precaution taken by the Commissioners at the suggestion of our worthy sheriff of covering the floor with cotton bagging adds materially to the comfort of the court. I also notice a marked improvement in the deportment of the sonstables. I have often seen the time when I regarded them as the greatest nuisances about the

SELECTING SEED.

Go over your crop in person and pick from the stalks you like best, keeping an eye to number and size of bolls, length and fineness of staple and shortness of limbs. Gather enough in this way to plant a patch (larger or amaller according to size of farm) from which seed may be raised to plant the general crop the ensuing year. If this is done every year, a very excellent variety of cotton can soon be established and perpetuated. If son o care is not taken the best varieties will soon degenerate.

SEED CORN.

this circuit; but as this cannot be under the new order of things, we can at least hope that it will be long ere we see the incompetent Judge Wiggin again.

The crops around Aiken of both cotton and corn are good. Two bales only of new cotton have been sold so far, as the crop is backward by at least two or three veeks as compared with last year.

I was informed by Thomas Hayne, the young colored man who has been authorized by Adjt. Gen. Moise to collect State srms, that he has gathered seventyeight rifies, forty of which have been turned over to the Montmorenci compared to the sold is expended in making the large stalk which our corn generally has—and by going over the minimal state stalks, a dwarf variety could doubtless in a short time be established.

Southern Cultivator.

There are many people, right here at home, who seem to think that because the figures thus far made public are small, that the stealings of the plunderers of South Carolina have been petty after all. This is a great mistake which the greedy public have fallen into. For reasons of public polity after here have been petty after all. public have fallen into. For reasons of public polity, they have been kept in ignorance of all the rescality of these fellows that justice might be done. We will take for instance the case of "Chlory" Carpenter, who was indicted yesterday for forgery in three cases, of \$1,000 each. This does not mean that Carpenter has been guilty of stealing only \$3,000 from South Carolina, but these are merely cases which have been put forward to South Carolina, but these are merely cases which have been put forward to test the matter, as the committee have unearthed twenty or more accounts where old correl top "Chlory" had prefixed a 1 to bills allowed for hundreds, thus rendering them thousands, and swindling the State out of a theusand collars in every certificate.—Columbia Reguler.

Gene al Hews Summary.

Gene al Rews Summary.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, at Cleveland, adjourned to meet next in Chicago.

Alvin Adams, foundes, of the Adams Express Company, died in Boston yesterday, aged seventy-three.

The suspensions of newspapers in the United States during August were thirty-two, comprising four dailies, twenty-seven weeklies, and one monthly.

Gen. O. Howard is to be presented with a costly diamond ring as a reward for his Indian schievements. He will wear it in his nose.

The Paper Trade Journal announces that the commissioner of patents has extended for seven years more the Henry Voelter patent for reducing wood to name; wip. It also states that the patentees will raise the price of such pulp to three and a half.

The letest and most distinguished convert to the Presidential policies is Vice-President Wheeler. He has just discovered, or at least sufficiently discovered to say so, that he believes in the President and his works. Fall in, gentlemen! It is better late than never—for yearselves.

The Cuba business gets on in neith.

President and his works. Fall in, gentlemen! It is better late than never—for yourselves.

— The Cuba business gets on in neither direction. More troops from Spain, another change in the captain generalship, Joveilar going home in September, and the revolutionists as troublesome as ever. It case seem as if it was about time for Spain to do one thing or the other, crush the rebellion, compromise with it, or shandon the island.

— The Londoners who met Gov. Tilden seem to have been a good deal impressed with his freshness and mental vigor. One of the gossiping weekly papers there fancies that our Republicans "who flatter themselves that he is played out will have fresh cause by and by to respect the fighting powers of the most formidable political antagonist they have encountered in many years."

— The reports from India grow worse week by week. The latest estimate makes the victims of the famine already half a million, and puts the probable loss of life before it is over at the enormous aggregate of four millions, or one of six in the population affected. This total is double that of the terrible Persian famine of 1871, which has been accounted the greatest of modern times.

— The long current story that President Grant offered the chief justiceship to Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is confirmed by the ex-President, only reason for his non-acceptance being that the then Democratic Legislature would choose a Democrat to succeed him. The country has reasen to congratulate itself that Wisconsia elected a Democratic Legislature that particular year.

— Gen. Grant is back in England from the continent, and has gone up to Scotland, making visits at the country homes there of distinguished people. There is a disposition among the working-men of England to demonstrate in his honor, but probably he will contrive to avoid any marked expressions of this sort. They would be regarded over there as of a political (Republican) or labor character.

— Senator Edmunds hasn't got so far along as was reported. He is in a mild

- Senator Edmunds hasn't got so far along as was reported. He is in a mild state of mourning stiil, because President Hayes is breaking up the party machine with his civil-service reform order. He says the order will simply destroy for the time being every practical work in the Republican party, and, while he thinks it is founded in correct motives, he believes it is not advantageous to the public interest. All this is sad—for Edmunds—and unworthy of him, too!

— Hitherto the rush and jam about the polls has been such as to deter many of the women voters of Cherenne. Wyon

— Hitherto the rush and jam about the polls has been such as to deter many of the women voters of Cheyenne, Wyoming, from exercising their privilege, but now a separate voting place in a hotel reading-room has been set spart for their exclusive use, and two lady judges of elections appointed to susperintend the boxes. There hasn't been any woman in the Legislature yet, and the Cheyenne Sun persuasively remarks: "Don't be bashful, ladies, but come to the front and assert your rights."

— A bridge of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad over Tommile creek, near Des Moines, Iowa, having been carried off by a flood, a passenger train ran into the stream on Wednesday morning and made a terrible wreck. Eighteen persons are known to have been killed, possibly many more, while a large number are wounded. A part of the train was Barnusy's show, and six of his men at least have been killed. Among the persons killed was Mr. Bolt, a prominent citizen of Noone, Iowa.

— Judge Field of the United States Court should have said less or taore when interviewed lately by a San Francisco paper as to the trath of the newspaper story that Julge Bradley had at one time decided to vote for giving the Florida electors to Tilden. He said Judge Bradley never "read" to him any opinion or paper to that effect, with such emphasis on the word read, and such a refusal to say anything more, as to indicate very clearly that he could say, if he would, that Judge Bradley told him that he had decided so to vote.

— The Turkish government has forwarded to its representative in this country a circumstantial account of the atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria—how they massered the men, gathered women and children in granaries and burned them alive, and even went to the extent of compelling women to wear Christian costumes. If the United States

the extent of compelling women to wear Christian costumes. If the United States government does not immediately dis-patch a ficet to punish these outrages, the Sublime Porte at least cannot be charged Sublime Porte at least cannot be charged with neglecting its duty. Twis before now have been known to lie, but of course they would not prevaricate in speaking of the Russians. Thompson should get out his menitors.

— Whether Mars should be allowed to

— Whether Mars should be allowed to go on having moons in this fecund fashion is a grave question for the planetary managers. Here is the third, just discovered by Dr. Draper of New York and Prof. Holden of Weshington at Dr. Draper's private observatory at Hastingson-the-Hudson. Mars, if we accept the assertions of these astronesters, is two moons ahead of the earth, and this we take to be a direct imposition on the rest mons ahead of the earth, and this we take to be a direct imposition on the rest of the system. The best that can be said is that Mare has undoubtedly been a tribe schamed or he wouldn't have kept them hidden so long. And then he may plead in extenuation, as the young woman did about her improper baby, that they're 'very little ones."

that they're "very little ones,"

— We are beginning to see ourselves as others see on, through the reports to their own governments of the foreign commissioners to use interpretation in the foreign commissioners to use interpretation cannot be used to the foreign commissioners to use interpretation cannot be used to use interpretation of the following the palatens are mero copylsts of the different European schools, and that we run to extremes in the production of farcy eliverware and articles of brice a-tran. We are credited with doing better in the manufacture of chemicals, and with heing a progressive, if still somewhat raw.